SUNDAY MORNING DECEMBER 30, 1849.

Kentucky Constitutional Convention. FRANKFORT, Dec. 3, 1849.

ct of the Labors of the Concention-Adjourn-

to what is styled the Committee of Arrangement of the Constitution. You will see therefore, that the labors of the convention have nearly terminated. The that there are two difficult subjects connected with the last mentioned article, yet to be disposed ofen to office: but such is the impatience of debate, opine we shall have but little discussion. The most portant question yet to be disposed of, is that in remittee on the subject have been prepared to report for of adjournment has been fixed. Then, the report

will carry their hearts heads, and reasons captive at will, and influence and govern their actions accordingly. A candidate for any particular office might be the most capable, the most competent man for it in 7ths Siate; and yet, if he tailed to possess at least some oseniderable optorioni powers, his opponent, who did possess them to a great degree, and yet was miserably deficient in all the qualifications for the office, would, in nine cases out of ten, he certain of triumph. It is conceded, therefore, that the success of the constitution is likely to depend not so much on any merits it may have officeed but upon the cloquence and power that may be brought to its advecacy and support on the stump. And as it numbers among its friends some of the best stump orators in the State, the chances for site adoption, as I have before stated are pretty fair.

Justinere I cannot forbear remarking upon the condition of what is known as the democratic party in this State. The most supersional observer will cease to wonder why it has been so long in the minority. It seems to be utterly discognaized, if such a term can apply where no organization ever appears to have existed, and to be so divided up in eliques and cotation, that a combined united action, in matters of State policy, at least is almost an impossibility. Thus, the President of the Convention, Mr. Guttrie, an able man, is the leader of a section whose headquarters are allowhere. And what is presented by these everal cliques at their particular cliques, whose headquarters are elsewhere. And what is presented by these everal cliques at their particular cliques, whose headquarters are elsewhere. And what is presented by these everal cliques at the convention that I have seen are those published in the convention that I have seen are those published in the convention that it is a favor, from a whigh print, a defence from the eight in the democratic of the convention of the roundition in a hopeless minority, and particularly when oppaced by a party gifted with such

Progress of Buriness—Eligibity of the Clergy to Office

—The Finances of Kentucky—Trial by Jury—Unfinished Business—The Weather, 4c.

The convention continue rapidly to progress in their

business, and to increase the prospects for an early adjournment. During the last three days two of the most vexed questions in the convention, and one of them the most important, have been disposed of. They pertained to the legislative article, and were among those passed over when the subject was under consideration. One of them is in relation to the eligibility of clergymen to office, and the other is in regard to the debt contracting power of the Legislature.

to the debt contracting power of the Legislature.

There was a very interesting debate on the first question; Mr Wailer, a ciergyman, and the gentie-usan who defeated the ismous Thomas F. Mareball, opening in advocacy of the rights of his brethren to participate in all the offices of the State. He was apported by Ben. Hardin in a speech of characteristic originality, humor and power. But a powerful and convincing speech in reply, from M. F. Marshall, decided the question. Mr M is known as a rigid churchman, and as a most conscientious and cetimable citizen, and as a most conscientious and cetimable citizen, and what he submitted, therefore, had great weight with the convention. Without stopping to recapitulate his arguments, I will merely state the most conclusive one. This was, that the very ordination vow of the ciergyman, wherein he pleages himself.

and a clergyman could not engage in their consideration or advancement, without a violation of his ordination oath. The convention by a very strong and decided vote, sustained this position, and thus in Kentucky, as in most of the States of the Union, "the reversed the clergy" are commended to the care of their flocks, and to abstinence from politics.

The next question was the all-important one of restricting the legislative power in the creation of State debt, on which a very interesting discussion was elicited. Connected with it, also, was a proposition to provide for the future and prompt payment of the State debt. A brief sketch of the origin rise and progress of this State indebtedness, will not be uninteresting here in 1829, so economically and frugally had the State government been administered, that there was a surplus in the public treasury of some \$200,000. This was distributed pre-ords among the counties, and was to be applied to internal improvement purposes. Stimulated by the benefits resulting from the improvements thus constructed, but, above all, by the "new impulse" which had seized upon her sister States in this work of public improvement, in 1835. Kentucky borrowed a million of dollars, to be expended also on turnpike roads, of which the country was wofully deficient, and which private enterprize had not found it profitable to construct. The internal improvement mania increased in fervor, and the appetite for borrowing upon what it fed, the State issued its bonds, and went on to borrow until the orisis and the "pressure" came and funds were no longer to be had, and the works had to be suspended. The indebtedness thus created for internal improvement, is as follows:—
For turpike roads. \$22,553 00
For locating, and damming, and creating a slack water navigation in the Kentucky, Green and Licking rivers. \$2,123,580 19

54.981.589 34

This is exclusive of the indebtedness to the United States, of the amount of the deposit fund, which, it is probable, the State will never be called upon to pay, and which, it fadded to the above, will increase the aggregate indebtedness of the State to over \$7,000,000.

The State has bad a great many queer transactions with the great banks of the State, and the assistance with the great banks of the State, and there are sares of them the Eank of Kentucky, the Northern Bank of Kentucky, and the Bank of Louisville—to the amount of \$1,270,500. On this dividends are received, which go to the sinking fund, and to meet, in addition to the other revenues, the expenses of government. The public works yielded as follows during the past year—Kentucky river tells.

\$41,683,38

Green river.

7,932,03

Rent of water power on Kentucky river.

\$50,001,44

Total. \$39,122 06
This is aves a gross revenue from these public works of only \$10,969 58, for the last year—a sum which will not, you will see, go very far towards paying the interest, to say nothing of the principal, of the debt incurred in their erection. The tucapites are not more profitable, for on an expenditure of \$2,525,456 15, last year, they yielded to the State but \$34,095 67. As for the railreads, they have yielded nothing; and the expenditure of \$372,520 70, on the Licking river, is a total loss.

The revenue, exclusive of that derived from these sources, required to support the government and pay

The revenue, exclusive of that derived from those sources, required to support the government and pay the interest on the State debt which, so far as the foreign debt is concerned, the State, to her credit be it said, has ever promptly paid—is derived from direct and specific taxation. The taxation can property is at the rate of nineteen cents on the \$100, and specific taxes are levied on earriages, gold spectacles, watches, &c. The amount levied for the year ending Oct. 1, in this way, is \$502,000. Such is about the present condition of the finances of the State.

The Convention have, in view of these facts, adopted in substance the previsions of the New York constitution, in relation to the future power of the legislature to involve the State in debt, and which experience has demonstrated to be one of the wisest provisions ever incorporated in the fundamental law of any State. They have, also, with commendable patriotism, as a guard against future repudiation and as an assurance to those interested of the eventual redemption of the plighted faith of the State, provided a sinking fund, for the liquidation of the foreign debt, when it shall become due; and the most of it will fall due in about 1876. It bears as interest of five and six per cent. The liquidation of the foreign debt, when it shall become due; and the most of it will fall due in about 1876. It bears as interest of five and six per cent. The liquidation of the foreign debt, when it shall become due; and the most of it will fall due in about 1876. It bears as interest of five and six per cent. The liquidation of the best of the debt to the school fund was provided for the purpose. The act was submitted to the plegal of the liquidation of the foreign debt to the school fund was provided for the purpose. The act was submitted to the plegal of the liquidation of the foreign debt to the school fund was provided for the purpose. The act was submitted to the

giving majorities against it. It will be further secured by the incorporation of its features in the constitution.

We have had an interesting discussion on the jury system of the State. Under the present constitution, there is no power to change the venue of a trial from one county to another; and the practice has been, that when a jury could not be obtained in the county where the offence was committed, the offence was not at illberty. Thus, the very enormity and atrocity of the offence, by exciting public opinion, would secure the encape of the offender. In this the criminal was aided by the extraordinary latitude of challengs to an unlimited extent for cause, and, in addition, a right of peremptory challenge, to the number of twenty, i regret to say that all attempts to secure a change of venue in such trials, by constitutional provision, have thus far failed.

The only remaining subjects of importance for the convention to dispose of are, the provisions in relation to elavery, the future amendment of the constitution, the school fund, duelling and the carrying of concealed weapons, and the basis of representation. This last will be the most difficult, as the committee appointed to "harmonize" on that subject have not yet, after repeated and protracted sersions, been able to agree. I am inclined to think, however, that these very difficulties in the way of arranging any new basis, will force the convention to the readeption of the old one—that of qualified voters.

The weather here still continues to be of the most delightful character. The air is cool, but a genial sunsinise through the day renders it desightfully pleasant for all kinds of out door exercise. It is the weather of the middle of November in your region.

FRANKFORT, December 10, 1849. More Discussion-The Slavery Question-The Militia-"Treating" the Electors-The Vote by Ballot-The Seat

of Government-Duelling, &c.
The fountains of debate have again been opened, and the prospects of a speedy adjournment, so anxiously looked for, are proportionately diminished. The slavery question it is that has aroused the for-some-time slumbering spirit of talk. It came up in this wise.

It has been apprehended by many that the means by

which the emascipationists would, when they posimposition of specific taxes on negro property, so inor-dinate as to render them worthless to the owner, and thus compel him to get rid of them by sale or emanddeclaring that taxation should be equal and uniform throughout the State This proposition was at first adopted by a very decided vote, when it was perceived throughout the State. This proposition was at first adopted by a very decided vote, when it was perceived that it would lead to very serious inconveniences in the conduct of the government; and the vote adopting it was reconsidered. The main inconvenience thus feared is this.—None of the public works in Kentucky yield any revenue of consequence, and the expenses of government, and the interest on the State debt, have to be met by direct taxation. This is levied on the advalences principle, on property generally, and specifically on certain articles such as pleasure carriages, pianos, gold watches, spectacles &c. From this last tax a considerable amount is raised; and as it falls mainly on the richer portions of the State, it creates but little dissatisfaction. The adoption of the proposition referred to, would, you perceive, prevent the Legislature from reserring to such a system of taxation in case of emergency. After the section was reconsidered it was proposed to declare that taxation should be free and uniform on land and negroes, leaving the Legislature to other property bolders in the State. Mr. M. P. Marshall proposed that all the expenses which the institution of slavery might entail upon the State, should be defrayed by specific taxation upon that description of preperty. He stated that from the increasing insecurity of slave property on the Ohio border, the State would soon be called upon to establish an armed police, or coast guard, there, to resist the trenzied abolitionists on the other side of the river, and to prevent the escape of the negroes. He also referred to the fact that in insurrection might occur, when it would be necessary to execute hundreds of slaves, and to pay the owners for property thus taken for public use as is the case now, which would throw a large debt upon the public treasury. The expenses, he urged, it was but fair and just should be defrayed by the slave property, when it would be necessary to be a scalai and political evil, and warned the Convention to beware how they mad

of a beary species
their purpose
Mr. Beverly L. Clarke, the other day, offered a series of
Mr. Beverly L. Clarke, the unwarrantable interference

reasonable chance of making themselves supremely ridiculous.

We have had an interesting and original debate on the propriety of disfranchioing duelliets from office under the State government. It was striking in many points, from the strangeness and novelty of the positions assumed by those who contended against any such disqualification; and but for other claims on your occurrence. I would send you a sketch of it. The clause, in a modified form, was scapted; and thus, for the first time in her history, Kentucky has anopeed a canstitutional provision, with a view to the suppression of duelling. For the information of the curious in such matterr, I send you a few of the sections of what is known as the "Code of Honor," as read to the convention by Mr. Westall, in the course of a very elequent and able speech against the barbarous practice:

"lat. The first offessor requires the first apology, although the retort may have been more offensive than the insult. Thus A. to B.: 'You are impertinent.' B. to A.: 'You He.' A. must make the first apology, and then, after the first fire, B. may explain away the retort.

"2d. But if the parties would rather fight ou, then."

lenge requires it.

"4th When the lie direct is the the first offence, the segressor must let, beg pardon in express terms; or, 2d, exchange two shots previous to apology; or, 3d, three shots, followed by an explanation; or, 4th, fire on till a severe kit is given.

"5th A blow is strictly probibited—no verbal apology will atone for it. The offender must, let, hand a came to the injured party, to be uses on him while he begs pardon; or, fire till one or both are disabled; or, fire three shots and then ask pardon without the came.

"6th If A give B, the lie, and B, retorts with a blow—the two highest offences—no reconstitution can take place till after two shots have been given, or a severe hit. B, may beg pardon for the blow, and A, may simply explain for the effence of giving the lis.

"7th. Challenges for undivulged causes may be reconciled on the ground after one fire.

"5th No dumb shooting, or firing in the air, a imissible in any case.

right angles, the dec.

The main argument in support of the duel, offered,
was that it tended to arrest the tendency to those
bloody rencounters known as street fights. It was in
this view, it was raid, a saving of human life, through
the opportunities the delay incident to a duel afforded
mutual friends to bring about a reconciliation.

To prevent "street fighting," severe prohibitions
have been adopted against the carrying of concealed

You will thus see that the great labor of the conven-tion has about terminated, and that the constitution they have provided only wants the finishing touch to be complete. This a few days will accomplish, if no unforeseen obstacle occurs.

The Labors of the Convention—The Slavery Question, and its Probable Results—The Issue at the next Election.

The labors of the Convention are at last about to terminate. The various articles of the proposed new constitution, have all been gone through with, and now await the arrangement of the Committee of Revision.

There are one or two minor questions still to be disposed of; but these are not of great importance, and will

not occupy much time. The convention will finally adjourn, at furthest, by the 224. A couple of days delay will be necessary, in order to have the constitu tion engressed on parchment, and for the members to through the ceremony of affixing their signatures to the instrument.

go through the ceremony of affixing their signatures to the Instrument.

I have, from time to time, kept you fully informed of the character of the articles adopted, and of the reforms and amendments that have been made. The slavery question, as finally disposed of, is left in the new constitution, precisely as in the old, with these exceptions: First, it is declared that the right of property in slaves is hereafter to be considered as a natural right, instead of, as heretofore, being regarded as being dependent upon constitutional or municipal regulations. Second, with a view still further of protecting that description of property, an abstraction has been adopted in the bill of rights, declaring that "arbitrary power over the life, liberty and property of the clitzen exists no where, in a republic—not seven in the largest majority." Then there is a provision, the tendency of which is to prevent the clitzen from emancipating his slaves, unless heat the same time makes provision for the removal of the negroes thus emancipated from the State. There is also a provision, the object of which is to reduce the number of free negroes at present in the State.

These are the alterations on the subject in the present constitution, and you will perceive that they are all of a pro-slavery character. This may be ascribed directly to the feeling aroused throughout the State, by the action of the Northern abolitionists and their conductors and sympathisers, the abolitionists of the North. The feeling that for a time was increasing in Kentucky, in favor of making some provision for the gradual emancipation party, once quite formidable in numbers, as well as in talents, is entirely disbanded, and their newspaper organ, The Examerer has been discontinued. The sum up, in a word, the results of the action of the Northern abolitionists as evinced in Kentucky, have been to strangthen the institution of slavery, rather than to weak of the first to breast the shock, be it of peaceful agitation or of war, if the North ever attacks. The

to say, what everybody here concedes to be the fast, that whatever of popularity he formerly possessed in Kentucky, has entirely disappeared.

[From the London Times]

The Adjournment of the Convention. Supposing a few additional items, respecting the winding up of the Kentucky Convention, may be ac-

Among the important features of the constitution

Among the important features of the constitution which have been adopted since you last heard from this place, are, first, the mode of revising the constitution. Conventions are to be called bereatter in the same manner as before—that is, the action of the legislature and of the people is to be had twice in favor of a convention before one can be called; and, as the reasions of the legislature are hereafter to be biennial, six years will be required from the first action on the subject, before a convention can meet.

An effort was made a few days since, to revive the Wilmot provise question, in order to affect the action of Congress. The proposition was voted down. The principle of representation has been settled by dividing the State into ten districts the number of representatives in each district being determined by the qualified voters, as a basis of representation. The number of representatives in the State is fixed at one hundred, and the senators at thirty-eight, which is the number established by the old constitution. A provision is made in distributing the representatives, which will prevent taking residium over the ratio entitling to a representative, out of the district. The design and effect of this is to prevent a practice which has heretofore existed, of taking residiums from one part of the State to another at a distance, with a view to benefit the party in power.

Sixty thousand copies of the new constitution are to be distributed among the people for their examination, and in order to prepare them to act intelligently in the vote they shall give for or against its adoption. The following resolution was adopted with reference to the mode of submitting the constitution, as agreed upon and proposed to be adopted to the people, for their approval or rejection; and that the convention will take a recess and submit the constitution, and providing for putting the government into operation, or to re adopt tifle old code situation."

This resolution was adopted by a vote of 55 to 38. The time for meetin

had a very easy time, as I suppose, may be thankful for the dispensation which detained him so long. He seemed very anxious to have the "Address to the people of Kentucky," prepared by the committee on that subject, adopted; and also, that the constitution should be sustained by all the delegates. Said he, "We ought to wash off, like the great Ohio river, in harmony and friendship." Perhaps such speaking does not preduce any sensation.

On Thursday night, the 18th instant, the delegates, and many citizens and strangers, were treated to a splendid supper, given by the authorities of the town of Frankfort, at the Weisiger House. Many entertainments of the kind have been given to delegates during the session by private citizens; but none equal to that of Thursday night.

About ten o'clock, A. M., this day the convention adjourned till the first Monday in June next.

About ten o'clock, A. M., this day the convention adjourned till the first Monday in June next.

Fortugues: Court Goest, Great complaints are uttered of the parsimony of the court. There are no entertainments, no balls, no routesno—thing that would distinguish the Necessidades as being inhabited by people in fashlonable life. Farsimony, rather than actual poverty, is said to be the cause. It was not long age that a man who had bought up some of the allowances of the domestic servants, finding no money forthcoming for the payment of the wages and board-wages which he regularly bought of the servants, who were abliged to sell to him in order to supply themselves with the common necessaries of life sued the trea surer of the household for payment, and at length execution issued against the goods and chattels, produce and effects, of her Najesty, at Queluz. To avoid a more disgraceful scene, namely, the moving of her Majesty's property to the public place of sale, (as by a sheriff sexecution) the money was paid, but not without an attempt to pay in bank notes instead of specie. The other servants, stable men, &c., hearing of this success, thought of another expedient in order to save that sacrifice which the selling of their wages and board-wages would entail upon them, perbape 25 or 20 per cent, and actually struck for wages; the King Consort was very much annoyed at it, and pall the money out of his own private resources. A curious incident has happened, which will furnish a subject for tea table chat. Donna Maria de Gloria was invited to a bail and supper by the Philliarmonic Society of Lisben; the had accepted the invitation and preparations were going on to produce a most meginificent entertainment; it appears, however, that the entrance, as well as the building, are neither very commodious, and that therefore it was provided she should enter through the private dealling-house of the Baroness de Barcellino's, whose husband is a strong progressista—vhether for electionering purposes or otherwise, does not appea

NEW PORTUGUESE COLORY. - LISBON, NOV. 19.-I have

Otherson, Nov. 34.

Dutch East Indias.—The overland mail has brought intelligence from Java to the 39th September. The import and export duce, during the first-eight months of 1849, amounted to 3 392 934,206 being 572 463,12d. more than in 1847, and 870 8788, more than in 1848, within the same period. In the Radoc distinct of Java, a million of codies plants have been destroyed, and the to-inco barvest is entirely lost. An earthquake was felt at Sourabaya on the 15th September.

If Christian countries had howels of compassion for one another countries had howels of compassion for one another countries had howels of compassion for one another tradition that France is our natural enemy, the story of M. Cabet and his duper, as elicited a short time ago before the tribunal of Correctional Pollea, would excite our profundest commisseration. It is not that the calamity is one of great extent. That a few hundred persons have lost their lives, or their frances, their friends or their baggage, through listening to the promises of a swinder: is but a trifle in this age of gigantic follies and disasters. Our compassion is excited by the picture here presented of French characters, and by the reflection that this is more than a property of the countries of the cou

already the advanced guard of the expedition had returned in deepair, and was rotting in the almshouse and hospitals of the city. But there was alternative M. Cabet had possession of their luggage and their cash, and compelled them to go up the Mississippi, unless they chose to compromise for a trifling percentag of their money. Every mile they advanced they were more in his power; indeed, it is difficult to conceive more dismal situation of affairs. It was a little France there was a Fresident and a bodyguard of some teenty ruffings, sixty were "passive instruments, without at epinion of their own;" one hundred and ten were in valids; inhest protestars hung on, the expedition like wolves waiting the opportunity to devour it; and the remainder of the five hundred had broken down of the way, or excaped to France. The President had his cplision of their own; one hundred and tea were walting the opportunity to devour it; and the wolves waiting the opportunity to devour it; and the remainder of the five hundred had broken down on the way, or escaped to France. The President had his palace in the cabin of the steamer, white his citizens were packed like hales on the deck. From the Minesaippi they turned up the Red River, and after a time came within two or three hundred miles of their losation. The rest of their journey was overland, and the results were such as might be expected. The dying and the dead broken carts, described luggage, marked the trail; and, as we were told last year in the history of the advanced guard, the indians of the neighborhood began to appear in cubroidered shirts, joinville the, parent leatine boots, and patients of every varlety. At last, the curvivors reached a few huis, surrounded by graves, or raiber by human remains. This was learn. M. Cabet, however, could not even call this his own, and could consequently make no grants to his followers. They, on the other hand, were not in a condition to purchase land from Mr. Peters, the real proprietor, even if they had liked his terms. M. Cabet's own learns having failed, he had recourse to the descred seat of another impostor. He went to Nauvoo, purchased the site of the temple and arrenal, and began to exercise on his dupes the functions of civil and ecolesiatical head. The local authorities however, who had smoxed out one nest of horsets, did not want another, and put a stop to M. Cabet's brief reign. Such of the poor simpletans as found their way back to Paris, prosecuted him for genting their money under faise presences, and the great learns is now a consisted swindler, under sentence of imprisonment and political disqualification. M. Cabet, happily, is not ferthcoming. He has good reason to keep out of sight for fine and imprisonment are not the only dangers that awaits his reappearance. One wenter quest difference is not her make the results of the northing really new

problem in a characterious chain which binds frenchmen to their soil. It is not a romanile passion, it is not domestic prasperity; it is not the hope of empire, or any other political himson; nor, on the other hand, is it want of enterprise, or of courage, or of constructive power. But, whatever its causes, it threatens to have a serious effect on the fortunes both of France and her neighbors.

M. CARET AND HIS DUPES.

The tribseni of Correctional Folice was occupied lately, for some days by the trial of M. Cabet and M. Kreitkowski, on the charge of swindling, in connection with the famous learner Soliety of Communists got up by the former. The affair had been pending for some time, owing to the absence of Cabet in America, and though it was portponed for him to appear, he did not come forward. He was accordingly tried by default Kroitkowski stated himself to be a Pole a literary man by profession and connected, with Cabet's newspaper, Le Papadare. The indictment charged him and Cabet with baving obtained money from different members of the learian Society, by pretending to have procured from an English company the concession of Louo 000 acts of land in America, whereon to establish a society on economicals trinciples. A number of the learians, who had paid the some demanded, were accordingly sentent to America, but on arriving at their destination they found that no land had been conceded, and that no preparations had been made to receive them. They consequently esdured the most terrible hardships, and many of them field. Kroitkowski, in answer to the questions of the free that he knew nothing, persenally, relative to the alleged concession of land, but had heard M. Cabet say that he and ships, and many to the President, stated that he knew nothing, persubally, relative to the alleged concession of land, but had heard M. Cabet say that he had treated with an English company for 1,000,000 acres on the Red River in Texas. He, however, believed that such treaty was only conditional Nevertheless he admitted that learnin emigrants were sent out, and before leaving they were required

to give un all they possessed, in addition to what they had paid to be admitted to the society, and to be sent to America. All the things so obtained were given over to Caset. A witness uamed Teasler, one of the unfortunate learnan, stated that on arriving in Texas they found, contrary to what they had been told, that the Ried River was not navigable up to the spot where the lands stated to have been conceded were situated. "We head to go," he said." about 120 leagues on foot, and carrying our baggage. We were ill, and a long time in going. On arriving at our destination we found an agent of the English company, who stated that no concession had been made to the society; but that the head of the company. Mr. Peters, was willing to concede parcels of land to us individually, on condition that we would cultivate them for three years, and build houses on them. It was, however, provided, that if certain conditions were not folished the sectlers should be liable to be dispossessed." Another witness, named Rousset, a workman, one of the society, stated that in some places they had to cut their way through the forest with havents. They had no money, and had to draw the carte containing their luggage themselves. Many were obliged to be left in the forests, owing to sickness, and some died. To pay for supplies made to them by the company, they gave up all the luggage they had with them. Several other witnesses gave similar testimony: one stated, that, having fallen dangeronsiy ill, he was kindly received by a poer indino, and that he found eight of his companions in his hut; and several omplained that the letters which they had written to their familines, to complain of their wretched lot, had been intercepted by Gabet er his agents. Notwithstanding the horrible neifortune which befol the first batch of emigrants related, that, when on activing at Harve. It was proposed to take from her all her little property; she refused to give it up, and resolved not to go out with the learnans. She accordingly ran away across the f

Foreign Miscettany,
The Court Circular announces that her Majosty's,
seconchement is shortly expected.

Numbers of English travellers are now visiting Thebes and Upper Egypt.

For the first time the Senate of the free city of Frank-fort has elected a Jew to the dignity of First City Physician.

The London Times communicates the official au-nouncement, that government has decided on estab-lishing a penal colony for convicts in Westen Australia.

last address is not deemed authentic.

The London Times cautions bankers and others, at home and abroad against an attempt at fraud made by a Mr. V Greishein and his confederates on the pretence that he has succeeded to a large property in Ohio. U. S. The system secus similar to that broken up by the Times a few years ago.

According to a carefully collected register the number of Jews in Germany, at the end of hist, was 561,000: namely, 221,000 in Prussia, 120,000 in Austria Proper, and in the other German States, 222,000. The number of Jews in the other countries under the Austrian

of Jews in the other countries under the Austrian dominion is calculated by some at 732 995, and by others at 740 256.

Captain Hosken, late of the Great Britain and who since accompanied the Hajah Brooke to Boraco, has returned to Bristol for a short time. Capt. Hosken, however, we are informed, means again to go out to Borneo—Bristol Journal.

The grandson of Sir Walter Scott will shortly succeed to a troop in the 16th Lancers.

The Duke sed Duchess de Nemours have returned to Claremont from the Continent,

Orders have been received in London for the building

Russis.

Dr. Buckland declares that the artesian wells in London will not yield a supply of water for the inhabitants.

M. Pauwells, the machine maker of Brussels, has just sent from Antwerp to San Francisco, in California, a complete hotel, consisting of forty rooms with beds, chairs, tables, &c. all in cast iron. The whole takes to pieces when desired.

The vessel Mencius, arrived at the port of Liverpool, from Hong Kong has brought 2.99) pigs of iron, as a portion of her cargo.

The Dansettes Viennoises, under the care of Mad-sme Welse, their managress, left Lendon bridge Wharf yesterday morning for Boulegue, by the General Steam Navigation Company's steam-ship Albion, intending to proceed from theore to Paris, to full an engagement of a few months.

An Italian opera has been originated in Alexandria,

The production of five-act pieces has been very successful at the Strand Theatre. A pleasant trifle, called the "Man Trap," has been

Mr and Mrs. G. V. Brooke have been performing at the Theatre Royal, Manchester, during the present A piece called "Delicate Ground," at the Lyceum has been very successful. Mathews and his wite have parts in it.

A new and successful drama, entitled "The Willow Coose," was produced at the Adelphi Theatre, last Monday, it was capitally acted, and much better written than the "Adelphi hits" usually are.
According to promise, M. Julien devoted the first part of his pragramms to a selection from the works of Mendeleshen. The step was a hold one, but was crowned with entire success. The house was filled to overflow.

Madile Jenny Lind sang at a grand concert at Berlin, on the celebration of the Queen of Frussia's birth-day. The songstress was invited by the Aing expressiy from Hamburg. It is said that at Frankfort she as aured those who had speech with her, of her determination not to return to England at present, but manifoned professions; journeys to America or tureds as possible. We are also informed that she intends wintering in Berlin.

ed professions i journeys to America or Rusela as possible. We are also informed that she intends wintering in Berlin.

A great sensation has recently been created in the theatrical circles, by the Tresident of the French republic having, on the report of the Minister of the interior, decreed that in consequence of the embarranced state of the Theatre Français, and of the meassity of re-organizing it. M. Arrene doussays should be appointed at interior administrator and government commissioner, and, as such, should exercise all the administrative powers heretofore beid by the committee of the societaires, appealed against this proceeding to the civil tibunal, which, however, continued the decision of the government.

We are told that Mile Vera will make her debut at the Italian Opers of Paris, as Adina in "L'Ellier d'Amore." towards the close of this month.

It is reported by our cotemporary the Elistrated London Nees with some show of authority, that M. Meyerber is about to arrange his "Camp de Stinsie" for the Opers Comique of Paris, with Malame Ugalde Bauce as its heroise. The Gazete Musicaie speaks highly of some music by an aspirant. M. Osoar Commettant, who is about to have a work of his composition preduced there.

The italian opers goers at Berlin—the foreign papers

mettant, who is about to have a work of his composition preduced there.

The itsilan opera-goers at Berlin—the foreign papers
tell us—are highly delighted with a Signora Claudina
Florentin, who is described as having belonged to fier
Majesty's Theatre in London She has appeared as
Norma with the utmest sunders. Who can this be!
Nadame del tarmen Mentenegro, or Mile, Sola Gravell, under some new title? Somebody it must be who
has been some body else, and she is now attempting a
new carrer in a new theatre after the fashion of Signor
Fellos, of the six names and half a dozen failures.

The arrangements made for the Christmas Windsor
theatricals, by Mr. Charles Kean, received the approval
of her Majesty. The tragedy of "Julius Comar" was
the piece selected for their inauguration; in the pertermance of which, Mr. Macready consented to assist.